The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

Letter from Sergeant Keatley.

No. 5.

CAMP ON LOUDON HEIGHTS, November 14, 1862.

Dear Whig: The hours are weary to me, and, to shorten the time, I must employ my pen, although it requires great effort. How your readers will like my scribbling I don't know, but your request and my inclination, when moving in concert, may produce something.

I was fortunate enough to procure a newspaper to-day—the Baltimore American—and if you have not got yesterday's paper, it may be well enough to give you some of its contents. But I'll wait for an answer from you. We seldom get newspapers either in the Hospitals or up in "quarters"—the boys are nearly all "strapped," and the newsboys don't sell on credit, so they keep away to prevent their papers from being distributed on long time.

McClellan has been worshipped at Philadelphia, and still the men of our army, notwithstanding these cheers and regrets, still in whispers say, "Too slow, always too slow!" We look up to the great national head, the President; it is his authority, emanating from the American people, to be returned again at a designated period, that we are fighting to maintain, and the authority of the Constitution that we are endeavoring to re-establish over the revolted States. We fight to bring peace, and not to aggrandize any military chieftain. If the Executive fiat goes forth, and in its passage sweeps from the saddle our best and most beloved leader, yet we as soldiers must bow in silence, nerve our arms, take fresh courage, pray God for success, and march out to duty as though no change had taken place. The President is our leader, in his wisdom do we trust.

Nov. 15.—To-day I was fortunate enough to obtain a Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday, and I see by news from Warrenton that the army is captivated by its new leader, and is ready to march wherever Burnside directs. We saw at South Mountain the evidence of his skill as a general, and believe that our cause cannot fail to prosper when he is at the head of the Army of the Potomac. A change has also taken place in the Fifth Army Corps. "Old Fighting Joe Hooker" has taken command, and Gen. Fitz John Porter has been relieved. In his farewell address he expressed himself modestly and with feeling. His soldiers love him, but like all true patriots, they are always willing to obey whom the chief of the nation places over them.

It is seldom that we see anything like flowers, but this morning a fine bunch, called Chrysanthium, was placed upon the table before me. It was quite a sight—purple, white and yellow blended. It reminds me of Autumn at home, and almost made me wish that I had never seen the sombre hills of Maryland, or the bare slopes of Virginia. But these vagaries must be dispersed, if the soldier wishes to do his duty. Home is a place that we are here to fight for, not to pine after. Let our hands cease to wield our weapons, and how soon will there be no home to long for.—Our friends in Old Pennsylvania have been attentive to our wants, supplying us with delicacies not found in the soldier's daily bill of fare. For this we thank them, and hope that while there is any necessity for keeping a single soldier in the field his hardships may be diminished by home comforts and home thoughts. Dearly as we love our native State, we love our country more, and look with anticipation for the happy hour when we shall again repose in peace.

The health of the men of our regiment is improving; none of the invalids in the Regimental Hospital are thought to be in danger, whilst the number of the out-door patients is diminishing. I was up at the camp yesterday, and I found the men all in good spirits, most of them having erected comfortable cabins, except those companies that had been detached and had recently come up. They, too, will soon follow the example of the rest. Captain McKeage's company live comfortably in tents. His boys always manage to get along comfortably. Quite a number of men from our Brigade went up to Maryland Heights this morning, with haversacks and canteens filled. Their errand is unknown, but as they went unarmed, it is presumed they went to assist in erecting the contemplated fortifications for the protection of Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry. Yesterday Captain Bell's company just came off picket, and this morning started to Maryland Heights. This the boys thought was piling it on, and they went, but not without some little grumbling. But war is war, and he who wars for a living must live and act like war. It all goes up in a life time.—We have thus far been working for our boarding and clothes, but we hope soon to be paid. We have been mustered for pay, but the greenbacks are still in the rear.

I must lay aside the pen again, and hope all our friends at home may continue to flourish, smoke their pipes, drink their cider, read their newspapers, and wish the soldiers well as they sit by the warm fireside the approaching long winter evenings.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. KEATLEY.

[*From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*]

Autumn in Virginia.

One fine afternoon in the early part of November, the captain and I left camp to have a look at the country. It was hard to resist taking a look, for the autumn was in its grand decline and the weather was favorable. The little road that ran from our camp soon lost itself in a curve among the pines, seeming to say: "Come, follow me; I'll lead you to wild beauties."

Follow it we did; and it soon led us to a bed of a brook which had long been dry. Up this water course, floored with powdered shale, fenced in by low pines and junipers, we pursue our way. The cool air flows gently along the ravine, scarcely lifting the dead leaves, or spoiling the smoothness of the pools that the rain had made in the hollows. Our horses' feet sound clear on the stony way, and bring forth dull echoes. What though we must stoop before some defiant bough thrust across our way, or turn our horses' heads to avoid the log thrown crosswise of the channel, or stumble into some weed-hidden gulley, or struggle through striplings of buttonwood, or have our cheeks smart by the spiteful briar?—We rather enjoy this than otherwise, and if we should become impatient at any marked demonstration of nature, the offence is forgotten, when we see some maple still clothed in its blood-red leaves, or yearn for safety for the faint odor of locusts that fill the air. We hear the distant whistle of the partridges, and, G—d, what a sight for a sportsman!—a beautiful pheasant starts from a juniper in front of us, and whirrs its heavy bulk through the trees.

Out of this empty bed, which last spring was filled to overflowing by the angry swell of the freshet, we strike across the open country. A wide tract lies before us, that looks as though young Washington might have ridden this way a century ago, and found it much the same as we do now. The juniper has given way to the oak; the cedar to the walnut; the black nuts of the latter are scattered on the ground in a circle the size of the circumference of the tree, to the mercy of the squirrels. There is one now, the rascal! the nut he holds in his mouth is as large as his head. Away he springs and scrambles up the trunks off on a limb to its extremity, and is lost in the neighboring tree. Surely, we argue, what is good for a squirrel is good for us, and so we fill our saddle bags with walnuts.

We notice here clumps of slender trees, with linchen growing thickly on their seemingly rotten boughs, that are without leaves, standing quite naked in the autumnal air. And yet not unclothed either; for there, hanging in clusters on their extremities, are their yearly trophies.—There is the result of the trees' labor since the sap gushed upward in the spring. For this it has clothed itself in leaves, drank of the rain, bathed in the sun, sheltered the birds, and shrank through the summer storm. And really this harvest of their trophies is something worth mentioning. What beauties are these ripe persimmons! No longer smooth and hard, but wrinkled and pulpy, the sienna-colored fruit now presents an inviting appearance. The black calyx still adheres to the base, and as we pluck one, it is half crushed between our fingers. There is no cheat about the persimmon now; for the frost has been to work and changed the stringent starch to the sweetest of sugar. What a wild flavor it has! Fear not to suck the seeds; they are wholesome.—And so, Diospyrus—food of Jove—what is good for a God is surely good for us, and so we empty our saddle-bags of walnuts and put in persimmons.

And now for a gallop. The course grass that has turned white in its unshorn old age, grows as high as the horse's withers, and has a dry melancholy crackle as we ride through it. Withered stalks of the wild carrot shake their seedless umbels as we pass. We dodge the cedar bough, and catch at the dangling pod of the trumpet flower. We startle a flock of blue birds that fly to the nearest dead limb.—We crush the yellow-berried bushes beneath our feet, plunge in the darkening forest, through red shale gulleys, and stir up the leaves lying at the base of their crags. What giant oaks and monstrous clinging vines! How gaunt and gnarled the oaks in their strength; how twisted the vines in their gracefulness! On through the declining road, and lo! we startle at their evening meal a flock of wild turkeys. They start, prick up their heads—one flash of their green-black feathers, and they are gone. Down through this swampy way we ride, and ford a creek that is almost covered with fallen leaves. On the other bank is a row of rebel rifle pits, and up a little distance in a glade are some rebel huts. Quite pretty huts they are, too,—neat and comfortable,—laid out like a town, each with its single door and window, facing its neighbor's, opposite.—We lessen our pace a little to examine these log structures, and as we pass by them we see perched among the trees by the creek an object which is no doubt an innovation on Virginia scenery. It is a gaudy affair, and may be considered either a hung rebel or a scarecrow. We approach it cautiously,—are somewhat relieved when we perceive that it moves; and our fears are wholly dispelled when we recognise in it a full dressed Zouave, in his scarlet breeches and cap, holding in his hand a papaw which he is eating with evident satisfaction.

"Hallo, my man, are they good?"

"I guess they be," was the New England reply, as he spat forth a mouthful of stones, but without making any offer for us to partake with him.

The tree he clings to is sparingly clothed with great ovate leaves, and the fruit he eats has been plucked from the ends of the boughs.

The papaw is a straggling Northern member of a Southern family, that carries with it a smack of the jungles of the torrid zone. The fruit reminds you of the banana, though it is not so symmetrical; its flavor is something like that of this fruit, though it is not so good. The seeds are large and black, and placed transversely in the papaw, so that in eating of it you get a mouthful of seeds with but a small portion of edible substance. Perhaps, however, this circumstance renders it more palatable, as the delicate flavor—a wild, indefinite remoteness of mingled locust and apple—might be destroyed if it were partaken of too grossly.

As we move slowly along the crusty bank of the creek, we traverse small groves of these papaw trees, intermingled with stouter growths—and soon strike a turnpike where it crosses the creek.—There has been erected at this point a stone bridge, the earthworks of which on either side alone remain of the original structure. It's place has been taken by a rough flooring of cedar and pine logs, with branches of their ever-green boughs thrown in the interstices, a light railing of branches completing the bridge. It appears frail, though it proves to be otherwise. As we look at it a lubberly army wagon rumbles over it, but it scarcely shakes the timbers. Going up the bridge and looking over at the creek below, we are reminded of our own Wissahickon, though the character of rock forming its sides is different, and its current is not so wide. The creek is deep, and its banks are high and gloomy. The water is moving slowly, bearing upon its surface fleets of autumnal leaves.

The plain surrounding the creek on either side of the road is sloping and beautiful. A farm house stands upon a hill, about a mile distant, but is deserted. The remains of a timber of a cannon lie near it, the charred wheels having been used by some chilly stragglers for fire wood. Bleached skeletons of horses are scattered here and there about the field, and what is more striking, a solitary grave lies beneath a chesnut, whose boughs have been abruptly broken, and its bark pierced by balls. There is no name on the rough headboard, and no grass on the mound—and yet it is not a bad resting place, for as we stand, a couple of robins fly from the boughs. The sun is setting clear behind the tree tops; with its light the full moon is mingling her beams. Far overhead, its form brought out in strong relief against the sky, like something prophetic, soars a single hawk.

There is a sacred interest investing every object of this landscape that belongs to few spots in this wide country. A blade of grass here weighs with an oak at home; each pebble at the roadside is a relic. Here the crumpled leaf and jutting rock, the flow of the dark waters, have sad memories attached to them. For this is the spot where two bloody battles have been fought. This ground, now so lonely, has twice been flocked with fighting men. Twice have these corpses, glens, and forest been pierced by the sound of the bugle, the yell of the advancing column, and the deadening roar of the artillery. Twice has the swing, the rush of the alternating fate of battle hung over this field. And twice has the electric wire borne from this spot news that rankled, and whose bitterness still lingers. We are in the neighborhood of Manassas, and this is the field of Bull Run.

Look around, and try to recall those days. Within sight of the place we are standing might have been seen the forms of those whom we knew—perhaps those whom we loved—fighting with proud valor. In those sunny glades through which we have gone, sheltered from the storm of death in the field, might have been heard the last sigh of the wounded man who has crawled beneath the shade of the trees to die alone. We almost think that the fighting hosts are yet here; for the events themselves are so new that the reeking ground seems scarcely dry—the rattling of musketery scarcely died away. The tumult reigns in our imagination only; now all is peace. The chilly night wind is rustling the dry sedges by the creek.—We bend our way homeward, down by the lonely road and the leafless bramble, with the thought how little passions of men effect the changes of nature. The battle ground of to-day, big with its thunders, crimson with its carnage, becomes on the morrow as an unpeopled wood; the little bird feeding about the new made graves, and the stately hawk sailing through the twilight air.

H. ALLEN, U. S. A.

Pipes and Tobacco.

It is not to be denied that since the war broke out the appearance at least, if not the reality, of smoking has increased in the community. The bierwood pipe is almost as necessary to the equipment of the soldier as the bayonet, and the boys of the imitative class emulate the soldier's example and flourish pipes with all the confidence of age and experience.

Tobacco has increased in price to such an alarming extent that many who have heretofore indulged in the luxury of cigars are now fain to solace themselves with the pipe & cheaper style of weed, & as usual in such cases, the diminished expense of the cigars is very apt to be laid out on a costly pipe, or on experimental pipes of various sorts.

We noticed the varieties of tobacco some time ago, and explained the difference between some of them, giving the palm to the Latakia, which cannot be procured in genuine condition in any country west of Egypt. But now that tobacco has risen in price, and James river and Lynchburg are within the lines of our enemy, smokers seem glad to get any patent tobacco with a queer name, and smoke it in some new pipe with an imaginary order.

The experienced smoker eschews all these varieties of pipes, and all odors or scents in tobacco. It is true that Latakia is chargeable with a foreign odor, but it is made by smoking the tobacco in a smoke-house, as part of the drying process, and not the mixture of a foreign substance with it, as in the case of Scarfalati and other favorite packages of smoking tobacco. Pure tobacco and a pure clean clay pipe are the admiration of a genuine smoker of tobacco.

The Germans are to a certain extent given to the use of meerschaum. Meerschaum is an abomination. The pipe, while very beautiful, is intolerably foul, and it is wholly impossible to smoke good tobacco in a meerschaum with any knowledge of the article. Perhaps this explains the popularity of the meerschaum with some persons—that it makes all tobacco taste alike. For a fouled, oily, and, in short, filthy meerschaum, takes all that comes into its bowl, burns it, and emits a smoke with the same acrid, unchanging odor.

The Turks always smoke a clay pipe and throw it away when it is foul. The North American Indians were in the habit of smoking rolls of tobacco, answering to cigars, or stone pipes which could be washed clean. The objection to a stone pipe is, that being very thick it necessarily becomes a hot furnace, and the smoke is passed off charged with steam in a very warm state, rendering it unhealthy as well as uncomfortable.

We trust no reader will feel called upon to object that we are teaching people how to manage a bad habit. Without discussing the badness of the habit, it may be safely affirmed that he is a benefactor who teaches those who have a habit, good or bad, how to manage it in a cleanly and more healthful way than before. If people will smoke, it is eminently desirable that they smoke good tobacco and clean pipes.

Meerschaum is a much discussed mineral. Not half those who use it really know what it is. It is a silicate of magnesia, found in greatest quantity in Asia Minor and in smaller quantity in Moravia, Sweden, Greece and Spain. It derives its name, "sea foam," from the color and general appearance of the mineral, as well as from its peculiarity of deposit in fissures of rock, where it resembles a frothing up. It is mineral in rough blocks, sometimes roughly shaped into pipes, and sent to Austria generally, where it is artistically worked into pipe bowls and cigar tubes.—The lump of mineral is soaked in oil, wax and beef or mutton fat, before carving. This soaking is the cause of the coloring which the pipe assumes in smoking it. It is not alone the nicotine, or "tobacco oil" as smokers imagine, which gives the rich tints to their pet pipes, but it is simply the manufacturer's fat and wax which are dried out by the heat, and which, mingled with the coloring matter from the tobacco burning and distilling on the surface of the pipe, gives the color. A large portion of the pipes sold in America are what are called *massa* bowls, made up from the dust and parings of meerschaum, boiled in water and moulded. It is by no means easy to recognize these frauds on smokers. The heavier the bowl the more likely it is to be a fraud. There are doubtless hundreds of persons who imagine their treasured meerschaum to be genuine, who are smoking these moulded imitations. But it makes very little difference, so long as the smoker is satisfied.

The Turks undoubtedly understand how to smoke better than any other nation.—They do not seem to be harmed by it, since they live to healthy old age in the constant use of the weed; but whether harmed or not, they evidently excel all other people in the luxury. We have already remarked that the Turk uses a clean clay pipe. He also uses a long wooden stem. This is the important characteristic of the chibouk, and the theory of the thing is this: All woody fibres, in burning, are decomposed, giving off quantities of water, or of oxygen and hydrogen, which compose water. The water passes off in steam or vapor, having in solution the nicotine and other component parts of the tobacco. What is commonly called the "oil" in a pipe is ninety-nine hundredth parts water. It cannot but be evident that this hot water or steam passing as it does directly from the fire to the mouth when one smokes a short pipe or a cigar, is uncomfortable if not unwholesome. A long wooden stem, three to five feet in length, with a large bore, is therefore advantageous in this respect, that it permits the smoke to rest in the tube some time before it is taken into the mouth. It deposits its steam, and a large part of the nicotine, in the wooden tube, and the smoker takes into his lips a dry smoke. The Turks clean these stems daily with strong coffee. They prefer the wood of the jessamine or the wild cherry to all others, although they make pipe stems of every wood. Indeed it is not uncommon for a luxurious Turk to send out for the branch of a large rose bush, have his servant bore the stem with the ever-ready gimlet and string, and then hand the pipe to his guest blooming with fragrant roses. Jessamine and cherry stems cost in Turkish bazaars from one to ten and even fifteen dollars each. It is on the stem and mouthpiece that the expense is wasted. The amber mouth piece is itself costly, choice amber, milky and delicate in color, being worth its weight in gold in Oriental countries, and the mouth-piece is ornamented with jewels according to the wealth of the proprietor. Thus a mouth piece worth ten or twenty thousand dollars may be frequently seen, while the bowl of the pipe is worth but a tenth of a cent.

It is not our object to encourage any one in the habit of smoking; but, if we can, to persuade those who are already confirmed in this habit, to ameliorate it by the adoption of the cleanly and wholesome practice in connection with it. The use in America of the long stems, plain clay pipe bowls, and pure tobacco unadulterated with noxious odors and scents, would without doubt, tend to better health, purer air, rooms and curtains, without the odor of dead tobacco, and the improved luxury of those who feel afflicted with the necessity of burning the weed.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ Mrs. Eliza Gurney, widow of the late Jno. Jos. Gurney, the eminent English Friend, and herself an eloquent preacher, had an interesting interview with the President to-day. She assured him, at some length, of the sympathy which Friends on both sides the Atlantic felt in him, and of the prayers which they offered up in his behalf, and closed her remarks with an earnest appeal to him to trust in Divine power. The President was sensibly affected, and replied in a few but fit words, to the effect that in the unhappy events in which his lot was cast, he acknowledged the Divine hand as controlling all things, and considered himself only as an humble instrument to work out the designs of Providence, being sure that whatever might happen, He who made the world still governed it.

☞ Fifty-eight printers in all have volunteered at Rochester, New York, and gone to the war. Many of these have left good situations, and with a knowledge of the fact that printers would be scarce, and wages good. What other profession can equal this?

☞ An honest farmer thus writes to the chairman of an agricultural society:—"Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull!"

BUT.—The man who annexes a "BUT" to his Unionism will soon find himself on the rump of the Rebel party.—NASHVILLE UNION.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

An Essay on Reading.

BY MISS SUSIE W. HETHERINGTON.

Read before the Hollidaysburg and Gaysport Teachers Union Institute, Nov. 22d, 1862.

So much has been written upon the inattention and neglect with which this branch has been treated in our schools, that it is hardly necessary to enlarge upon it here. It is an evil acknowledged by all, and as that is the first step towards amendment, it only remains to point out the best means to remedy it. Much of the rubbish, which has so long obstructed the way proving an effectual barrier to the indolent, and delaying and impeding the progress of the diligent, has been removed by the writings and practice of many experienced and able teachers. And though it is by no means a "royal road," yet the roller of experience has smoothed many a rough place for the little feet, and careful hands have planted so many flowers of interest, that the goal is reached in less time than it used to take our forefathers to learn the alphabet.

Reading and Orthography are so intimately connected, that it seems almost impossible to separate them, at least when teaching beginners; and by many it is considered the best plan to combine the two. By the *word method*, which is so rapidly superseding the old plan of teaching spelling before reading, the child is taught to read and spell words at the same time; and by this method he also becomes so well drilled in the elementary sounds of the letters, that the many errors those not so taught fall into, are avoided, and the task of the teacher rendered a comparatively easy one, as far as articulation is concerned.

Much care and attention is requisite on the part of the teacher to prevent pupils from contracting the habit of careless and hurried reading. The pauses, if properly attended to, will prevent this, but the trouble often is, that pupils fail to give them the attention they require. They see no use of stopping as long as they have breath enough to go on, and think the sooner they get through the better.

The old plan of counting has been tried with good success. The exercise can be varied and interest excited by the teacher reading and the class counting, & vice versa: also, by the class counting silently while one reads and afterwards criticising his performance.

Frequent and persevering drills on the Elocutionary Chart has been found an efficient aid in securing good reading. Not only requiring scholars to give the different sounds of the vocals, which is comparatively easy, but the Sub Vocals, and Aspirates, which, though difficult at first, and requiring patience and care, amply repays in the clear distinct tones of the readers. Those difficult combinations so frequently met with, and which so many are liable to "mouth," should by frequent drilling, become so familiar, that they will always be spoken trippingly on the tongue.

Accent, Emphasis, Inflection, and Modulation have been so ably written upon and discussed, by experienced teachers and elocutionists that their rules are amply sufficient for our guidance. One thing should be insisted upon: that every means be employed to awaken interest in the lesson to be read. A short account of the author, and circumstances of his writing, might be given, and questions asked to draw out the minds of the pupils, and arouse thought. For if they comprehend the ideas the writer wishes to set forth, if they feel what they read, Accent, Emphasis, Inflection, and Modulation will follow as a natural consequence. This after all, is the secret of good reading. If the soul is fired with the thoughts of the author, if they are felt as he felt them when writing, one cannot help to read them right.

In studying so many rules, in having to pay attention to so many points and marks, pupils may contract a stiff mechanical style of reading. To avoid this a conversational style must be resorted to. Committing and repeating dialogues; closing books and repeating, until successful, the words in conversational tone, frequent drilling on a few sentences until read naturally are valuable auxiliaries.

Memorising extracts from the speeches of some of our best speakers, and declaiming before the school, though properly belonging to elocution, is a great help to good reading. In committing they become imbued with the spirit of the author, are more careful of their articulation and pronunciation, and the faults they may have created, are more easily detected than when reading a short verse in a class. Nor should the girls be entirely excluded from the rostrum. Occasionally they might commit the poems of some good writers and rehearse before the school.—This will not only aid in making them good readers, and store their minds with

Conclusion next week.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1862.

Congress--Our Extra Whig--The President's Message.

Both Houses of Congress met on Monday last. The session will last until the 4th of March, when the present Congress will expire. The President's Message was read on Monday, and we furnished it in an extra to our patrons on Tuesday. It will be read with great interest.

It favors African colonization. The opinion among the blacks regarding the project it says is gradually improving.

Our foreign relations remain undisturbed.

The President knows of no mode which promises such certain results as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress well guarded in its provisions.

The President encloses his emancipation proclamation of September, and says there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide.

He recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, proposing that every State in which slavery exists, shall abolish the same therein before the first day of January 1900—the owners to be compensated by the United States. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such who have not been disloyal shall be compensated for them. Congress may appropriate money for the colonization of free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

The President treats these measures at some length, maintaining that without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, and without slavery it could not continue.

The War.

The Press says the intelligence that our armies in the West will all shortly move in concert will be hailed with pleasure by every one who has the success of the loyal cause at heart. Those tried veterans, the heroes of Henry, Donelson, Pea Ridge, Corinth, and other bloody fields, will soon be on the march to deal far heavier blows than they have ever done before, and establish the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution over the fertile valley of the Mississippi. The only obstacles in the way of opening the "Father of Waters" to its mouth are the fortified towns of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson. All that nature and the devices of accomplished engineer officers could do, has been done to make these places impregnable to any force that we can bring against them. To confront these strongholds of the rebellion, and to reduce them to submission to the Constitution and the laws, we have two armies, commanded by brave and accomplished officers, & composed of men who have already been participants in the deadly strife, and who are only pining for the word of command that will bring them face to face with the rebels. In addition to these, we have a gallant little fleet, whose former achievements are a sure guarantee that in the future they will do as well as they have done in the past. The expedition of Gen. McClernand is now at Columbus, but the Government has obtained a large number of steamers, and the soldiers will shortly embark on them. Admiral Porter, with wonderful tact and industry, has refitted the navy made famous by former successes, and has sent several gunboats down the river to reconnoitre the position of the rebels. The army of Gen. Grant, which will undoubtedly co-operate with that of Gen. McClernand, is still at Lagrange, but will also shortly march forward. It is possible that this army, before it reaches its point of destination, Jackson, will have to fight a battle or two; but we are confident that it will be ultimately successful. With two such armies, may we not confidently hope that the great Mississippi river will again be free by Christmas?

Emancipation--Abolition.

The Pittsburg Gazette says these words are sometimes used interchangeably, but they are by no means synonymous. We are considering them now, of course, as they apply to slaves and slavery. The first applies to a person, or to persons, the other to slavery as a system.

The President in his proclamation does not propose to abolish slavery, but only to emancipate certain slaves. His authority, under the war power, reaches persons, but does not touch laws. They remain as they were. He has power under the laws of war, and also by express statute, to confiscate the property of a rebel, a horse, for example; but how absurd would it be to say that his doing so interfered with the abstract right of all men to own horses! A rebel may lose his horse to-day by confiscation; but he has a perfect right to buy another to-morrow, if he chooses, or is able to do so. Just so it is in the case before us. If every slave in Virginia or South Carolina should be set free on the first day of January next, the people of those States may immediately purchase another set, *if they can get them*; for the laws authorising them to do so remain as they were. They cannot, however, re-enslave the person emancipated, because the proclamation expressly declares that they shall be "forever free."

While, therefore, the abstract right to hold slaves remains intact, practically that proclamation will work an abolition of Slavery. But it has nothing to do with laws; it impinges upon no reserved rights of States; but simply lays its hand upon a certain kind of property which it finds existing, and which gives strength, aid and comfort to the enemies of the country, to persons who have by their own act renounced their allegiance to the government, cut themselves off from all claim to its protection, and placed themselves in the attitude of active enemies. The freedom which it gives to another set of persons is but an unavoidable incident in the procedure.

However right, and just, and proper, abolitionism may be in itself, or however wrong, unjust and mischievous—it matters not which view we may take of it—it has nothing to do with the question before us. A man might, therefore, with consistency argue that Slavery is right in itself, and that it is in perfect accordance with the divine law, and yet argue that, inasmuch as it constitutes the main strength of this great rebellion, it is the duty of the Government to strike it down as a means of national salvation.

We must in all honesty admit, that, however desirable it may be to abolish Slavery—and we hold most decidedly that it ought to have been abolished long ago—this proclamation of which we are speaking does not do it. It only emancipates certain persons found in a specified condition, yet it goes as far as the President has a right to go; still its practical effect will be the abolition of the system. He has not interfered with the slave codes even of insurgent States. They stand as they did; and all the talk we have had among the opposition about violating the Constitution, and invading the reserved rights of the States, is mere bosh. The President has laid his hands upon what certain persons once claimed as rights, personal rights, but which are rights no longer; and this he did, not as a policy in peace, but as a necessity in war.

Death of Hon James Irvin.

We learn, by private advices from Centre county, that Hon. James Irvin died at Heckla Furnace on Wednesday, 26 ult., after an illness of some duration and great severity. James Irvin was born in the county where he died, in the year 1800. In early life he entered into the iron business, and in that pursuit was perhaps more extensively engaged, in the manufacture of charcoal iron, than any other man in the interior of Pennsylvania. His habits of business were those of the strictest integrity, with an enterprise and liberality which soon rendered him prominent and influential in the neighborhood where he was engaged. Outside of his business, he devoted himself with great zeal to such public affairs as conduced to the interest and prosperity of his fellow citizens. This is illustrated by the fact hat he was unanimously elected a Brigadier General and a Major General of Militia, which at the time and among the people with whom he moved were considered high marks of distinction and honor.

In 1840 he was elected to Congress, in which body he served four years. During Gen. Irvin's career in Congress, some of the most important measures ever broached in the counsels of the nation were brought forward and discussed. In the consideration of the revenue laws he took a marked and active part. His speech on the Tariff question was quoted at the time among the ablest that were delivered on that subject—and throughout both the terms in which he represented the Centre county district, Gen. Irvin was regarded as one of the most practical and useful members of Congress.

In 1847 Gen. Irvin was the Whig candidate for Governor, in opposition to Francis R. Shunk. That contest was waged with great bitterness by the Democracy.—It was the boast of the leaders of that party at the time, that they never failed of success when they were certain of the number of votes necessary to carry a county or district, meaning thereby that they were thus prepared to concoct the fraud necessary to carry the desired end. Gen. Irvin was defeated by Mr. Shunk, and from that day he retired to his estates in Centre county, where he continued to live up to within a few years, when he was appointed Naval Storekeeper at the Philadelphia navy yard. He held this important position at the time of his death, a position conferred on him by President Lincoln as a mark of personal esteem for an old political associate, the President and Gen. Irvin having been members of the House of Representatives at the same time. Gen. Irvin was one of the principal, if not the most liberal, in endowing the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, having contributed a large tract of land to that enterprise, which is now cultivated as the farm of the College. There was no ostentation or display in this donation. It was the free gift of a man who had equalled the same munificence in other directions, that the community in which he lived and his fellow men might be benefited personally pecuniarily.

In his personal and private relations, few men were more highly esteemed than Gen Irvin. From his bountiful wealth he dispensed charity with a munificent hand. He was the friend of the poor and needy. He had a word of cheer and an offering of assistance for all who appealed for his influence and his aid. We doubt, indeed, if any man has lately gone down into the grave in Pennsylvania, who was more regretted in the locality where he was best known, than James Irvin. His memory will be hallowed by those who sought to emulate or who honored his character while living.—*Har. Tel.*

For The Blair County Whig.

The Bible.

No. 6.

Mr. Brotherline: The Bible is the only book which God has ever sent, and the only one He ever will send into this world. All other books are frail and transient as time, because they are only registers of time, but the Bible is durable as eternity, for its pages contain the records of eternity. All other books are weak and imperfect, like their author, man, but the Bible is a transcript of infinite power and perfection. Every other volume is limited in its usefulness and influence, but the Bible came forth conquering and to conquer, "Rejoicing as a giant to run his course," and like the sun "There is nothing hid from the heat thereof." The Bible only of all the myriads of books the world has seen, is equally important and interesting to all mankind. Its tidings, whether of peace or wo, are the same to the poor, the ignorant, the weak, the rich, the wise, and the powerful. Among the most remarkable of its attributes is Justice; for it looks with impartial eyes on kings and on serfs, on the hero and the soldier, on philosophers and peasants, on the eloquent and the dumb. From all it exacts the same obedience to its commandments, and promises to the good the fruits of their labors, and to the evil the rewards of their hands.

CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, Nov. 29, 1862.

The Price of Newspapers.

The Boston *Journal*, *Traveller* and *Transcript* have determined to raise the price of their daily issues to three cents per copy after Dec. 1. The *Post*, *Advertiser* and *Courier* will continue to be sold at three cents, as heretofore, but will reduce the size of their sheets, and the *Herald*, which has been sold at one cent, will advance to two cents.

All over the country we observe the same advance, either made or contemplated.—The enormous advance in the item of printing paper—that heaviest of all items of expense to publishers—together with an advance upon labor, telegrams, rent, light, fuel, glue, molasses, etc., is affecting all newspaper publishers alike.

☞ It is with much gratification that we have witnessed the rapid but deserved promotion of our young friend, Colonel D. McM. GREGG, of the Army of the Potomac. We see by the Washington city papers that the President has appointed him Brigadier General of Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac.

From Gen. Dix's Division.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: An expedition was sent out from Suffolk yesterday, by Major General Peck, which captured to-day the celebrated Pittsburg Battery which was taken from our army, and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Franklin.

We have thirty odd prisoners, and are picking up more in the roads. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX,
Major General.

☞ Secretary Chase says eighty-five millions will be a fair estimate of the sum likely to be realized from the tax law up to July next.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, whose official position makes his opinion also trustworthy, says the revenue from taxation, up to July next, is sure to be less than one hundred millions.

☞ Read the letter from Sergeant Keatley on our first page. Also, the article on "Pipes and Tobacco." We desire to establish cleanliness among some addicted to the nasty habit of smoking, but we have no great confidence in our chances of success.

☞ A Butternut sheet in Iowa brags over a family of a father of seven grown up sons that voted the clean butternut ticket at the late election. Of course, where you find a family of seven sons, and none of them in the army, their politics is unmistakable. Had they been for the Union ticket, six of the seven would have been in the service of Uncle Sam, leaving the one at home to take care of the folks.

☞ The result of the city election in Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday, was a signal triumph of the Republican party. The Democrats nominated their strongest man, Col. John R. Riding, a former Mayor, and ex-Congressman, and a man who has most freely criticised the acts of the Administration and the prosecution of the war. The Republicans nominated, at the largest caucus ever held in Portsmouth, Jonathan Dearborn, Esq., Naval officer of the port of Portsmouth, who was elected by a largely increased Republican majority. The City Government is Republican by heavy majorities.

☞ Henry Rowland, the murderer of Lieut. Baughman of Bedford county is still at large. He is described as between 21 and 22 years of age, is four feet seven inches high, dark complexion, strong voice, with tolerable good looks, and has a wart on the left side of the head—there is no hair on the wart. The Governor has issued a proclamation offering $500 for his arrest and conviction.

WHAT IT MEANS.—People have sometimes wondered why Democratic journals placed a rooster at the head of their papers as an emblem of victory. Parson Brownlow fully explains the matter as follows:

"As the crowing of the cock followed the betrayal of Christ by Peter, so again the cock crows after the Democrats have attempted to betray the Government and place it in the power of its enemies."

☞ It is announced that four of the seven Territories will make application for admission into the Union as States at the present session of Congress. Which Territories are referred to is not stated, probably Utah, Dakotah, Nevada and Arizona.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN.—The new statue of Franklin, made by Powers, Rome, has just arrived, and is opened in the House of Representatives. It cost $20,000, is 8½ feet high, and is one of the finest pieces of art ever made.

☞ We observe with pleasure that Gen. Brannon, in his official report of the Pocotaligo expedition, in South Carolina, includes the name of Maj. JOHN H. FILLER, of Bedford county, in the list of officers worthy of distinguished consideration.

The President and the Prince.

The first tilt of Prince John with the President has not proved a success. In fact, he sustained a reverse, and retired, not in the best order, to await reinforcements. He should not have acted in the absence of reserves; and he probably forgot the fact that Fernando Wood had proclaimed it to be his own special mission to "go to the President and tell him," &c.

But Mr. Van Buren called at the White House and secured an audience. Of course he insisted that the President should reverse the policy of his Emancipation Proclamation; and his dismay may be imagined on learning from very intelligible statements, that no outside influence from the Northern apostles of the new doctrines of peace would be effectual in shaking the determination of the Executive to carry out with firmness the policy he had adopted with determination. Moreover it was made clear to his apprehension that no propositions for peace could, under any circumstances, be entertained from our "wayward sisters," so long as said sisters were in armed rebellion against the Government.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more bounty to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 3m

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Milk!

THE subscriber will furnish MILK at the door of every one desiring it in Hollidaysburg and vicinty, every morning except Sunday. He hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the the public.

JOHN McGINNIS.
Caldwell's Farm, Nov. 15, 1862.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell. townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th *Robt. Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st, *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCay*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough. P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries. I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

Soldiers' Bounty and Back Pay.

THE undersigned, United States Attorney, for the collection of soldiers' claims against the government, will visit Washington city in the course of two or three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining the back pay and bounty of such discharged disabled or deceased soldiers or their heirs as have already placed their claims in our hands for collection, and we would take this occasion to remind all others who may entrust us with like claims, that they will be promptly and faithfully attended to, during our contemplated visit to the National Capital, if left at our office in Hollidaysburg, any time previous to the first of January. We have taken much pains to inform ourself thoroughly of all the varied ramifications of "Red Tape" process of collection of claims, and will cheerfully communicate all desired information to applicants, and furnish all the necessary blanks. No charge will be made where the application is unsuccessful; but where successful, the money or a draft therefor, will be immediately conveyed to the applicant, and a small fee only exacted for time, trouble, and expenses.

For the further information of those interested, we publish below the following specifications and directions:

BOUNTY.

Each volunteer is extitled to the bounty at the end of the war, or after he has served two years.

When an officer or soldier is killed or dies in the service, or while he is returning home, or from disease contracted while in the service, his friends are entitled to his arrears of pay and the bounty, in the following order:

1st. The widow.
2d The children, if no widow.
3d. The father, if no widow or children.
4th. The mother, if the father is dead.
5th. The brothers and sisters collectively, if both parents are dead.
6th. The legal heirs, according to the statutes of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.

Administrators are appointed when necessary, and guardians act for the wards.

BACK PAY.

Resigned officers can receive their pay immediately, by sending us their "acceptance of resignation," the name of place, time when, and the name of paymaster by whom they were last paid; and the number of horses and servants they employed in the service. We make up the accounts, collect the pay due, and remit according to directions.

Discharged soldiers can have their pay collected, by sending us their certificate of discharge and duplicate "final settlements." If they do not have the proper papers, we will procure those that are necessary from their officers.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Invalid Pensions, to continue during life, are allowed all officers or soldiers who have been wounded, disabled, or become diseased while in the service of the United States, and in either the three months' or three years' service during the present war.

A half-pay pension for five years will also be allowed the widow, or if no widow, the children under sixteen years of age of officers and soldiers who have died or been killed in the service during the present or any previous war.

To obtain these pensions, certain certificates and affidavits are essential, among which must be an affidavit or proof of identity; certificate of the commissioned officer under whom the applicant served, and the surgeon's certificate as to the applicant's disability—the nature of it, as when, where and how the wounds were received, or the disease contracted; and the degree of it as "one-half," "three-fourths," &c. These documents must accompany the applicant's declaration.

Send us all the papers in the possession of the applicant, with a brief statement of as many facts pertaining to the case as can be ascertained.

We have facilities for procuring proofs and necessary papers that are wanting.

Upon receipt of an application, we will immediately remit the necessary blanks, that can be understood by any one who applies.

It is important that all persons having such claims should have them properly made out, and presented at once, as the necessary evidence can be much more easily obtained now than it can be after much delay.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
U. S. Attorney for Soldiers and their heirs.
Hollidaysburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1862.

☞ Mather & Abbott, self-constituted advertising agents, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y., owe us $18. They decline to give us a statement of their account with us, or any satisfaction whatever.

☞ J. T. Lloyd, the humbug Map man, No. 164 Broadway, N. Y., does not come up to his promise to pay.

☞ Dr. Fahrney's Remedy for the Piles is no humbug.

☞ Up and down—Coal oil.

☞ Coming—Christmas.

☞ Frankstown letter next week. Ditto, Blair Township communication.

☞ Good and very late news—The Standard urging a speedy prosecution of the war.

☞ On a rush—New advertisements.

☞ Gen. Burnside visited Washington city on Saturday last.

☞ The rebel force in front of General Burnside is estimated at 130,000. They will undoubtedly make a stand there.

☞ Old account books by taking off the covers, envelopes, and every little strip of paper, can now be sold to the paper makers.

TAX COLLECTORS.—S. J. Royer, U. S. Tax Collector for this Congressional District, has appointed the following deputies for Huntingdon county:

For Warriorsmark, Franklin, Morris, Porter, West, Barree, Jackson, Oneida, Walker, Juniata, Penn, Hopewell and Carbon—James Clark, of Birmingham.

For Huntingdon, Henderson, Brady and Union—John W. Mattern, of Huntingdon.

For Todd, Cass, Clay, Springfield, Dublin, Tell, Cromwell, Shirley and Mount Union—John Brewster, of Clay township.

☞ We learn that a passenger car is now running on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad from Tyrone to Port Matilda, and it is expected that by the middle of December the road will be in operation as far as Bellefonte.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—Good, excellent, tip top—fully up to its predecessors. Godey is always improving, and no doubt will continue to improve "until the perfect day"—should he live so long.

☞ We say that Wm. Tiley & Sons are the most energetic, persevering, deserving and prosperous coal operators on the Allegheny mountain. They heard our coal house was empty, and forthwith, like perfect gentlemen, they caused it to be filled to overflowing with their very best article of coal, without shedding any tears about their pay, or even asking us to *deposit* the money with them before it was sent, or saying a word about their wonderful contracts with the Government.

They do not seem to forget that their neighbors are about as good as other people. They deserve great success in business, and they will no doubt enjoy it. Long may they wave. Our good neighbor, John S. Fluck, was instrumental in bringing about the happy result.

PROGRESS.—We know of no more striking evidence of Popular Progress in the minds and morals of our people than is furnished in the fact that sensible people everywhere are throwing away all other portable lights, and using only the inimitable Lamps used for Kerosene and Carbon Oil, sold by Dieffenbacher, in Montgomery street. He buys direct from the refiner, and sells the very best at the lowest market rates. No wonder that his establishment is popular. Go and see the great variety of his Goods, and learn the accommodating rates at which they are sold.

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP!—Young men, be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 218

☞ Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, Sons and Brothers are serving in the Army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 219

DIED.

In Woodberry, on the morning of the 22d of June, 1862, WILLIAM ALFRED, aged 5 months and 27 days; also, on the evening of Nov. 17th, 1862, IRENE, aged 2 years, 4 months and 20 days, only son and daughter of E. F. and M. A. Barnet.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producе dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Dec. 5, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25@6,62
Extra " "	6,00@6,25
Superfine,	5,62@5,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,20@1,28
Red " "	1,20
Rye per bushel,	87
Corn per bushel,	70
Oats per bushel, new, 37,	old 50
Barley per bushel,	1,12
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,37@5,62
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,75
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	12

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1862

FLOUR—Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

Dr Peter Fahrney,

PHISICIAN for Chronic Diseases,
Near Martinsburg,
Blair County,
Penn'a.

Dr. Fahrney's Celebrated Remedy for **The Blind and Bleeding Piles** can be had at his office, for 25cts. a Box, or 5 boxes for a dollar. 2—3

An Old Man's Story.

My children, come gather around me,
I've something of value to say;
I'll tell you how it is that your father
Is such a poor cripple to day.

They told me prepare for the summer,
They bade me arrange for the spring;
They warned me of autumn and winter,
Of snow and of tempest they bring.

My body was hardy and active,
I feared not the wind or the rain;
I slept and I ate with a gusto,
With never an ache or a pain.

I heartily laughed at my neighbor,
Who dressed for the "change of the year;"
Ah! ne'er did I dream that my children
Would look at such misery here.

But once on a morn in December,
While wearing my October clothes,
I felt the rheumatics o'ertake me,
And dart from my back to my toes.

So if you would live to a hundred,
While free from a medical call,
Prepare for the autumn and winter,
And ☞ buy at Goldman's Hall,

where the stock of Ready-made Clothing is fresh and full; comprising the most stylish as well as the plainest styles, and each garment gotten up so as to be very serviceable.

By all means try us, all who want good clothing cheap. LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1862.

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tack, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County.

Simon Beard, vs. Catharine Hawk, intermarried with Geo. W. Hawk; and Geo. W. Hawk.	No. 79 of Oct. Term, 1861. Foreign Attachment. And now, 3d Nov. 1862, on motion of T Banks, Esq., the Court give Judgment sec. reg

AND now, 23th November, 1862, affidavit of Plaintiff filed, claiming the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, balance due on book account, and enters a rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages on the 17th day of January, 1863, in accordance with the Act of Assembly.

From the Record.
Certified by A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.
December 6, 1862—6t.

Election of Directors.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Blair County, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

JOHN DEAN, Secretary.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Mock, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Skyles, Esq., Adm'r. of Elizabeth Mock, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY the 20th inst., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund. AUG. S. LANDIS,
Dec. 6, 1862-3t. Auditor.

RESIGNATION.

To Messrs. Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and Jacob S. Nicodemus:

GENTLEMEN: After returning to you my sincere thanks for the honor you conferred upon me by re-appointing me Steward of the Blair County Alms House for the ensuing year; and after due consideration, I respectfully tender you my resignation, to take effect on the first day of April, A. D. 1863, at which time my former appointment expires.

Your most obedient servant,
E. McGRAW.
Blair County Alms House, Dec. 2, 1862.

Notice.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. E. McGraw, the present Steward of the Blair County Alms House, the Board of Directors will receive Proposals from competent persons on the FIRST TUESDAY of January, A. D., 1863, to fill said vacancy.

D. AURANDT, Sec'y
Blair County Alms House, Dec. 3, 1862.

Caution.

TAKE NOTICE that my wife BARBARA, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I will not, therefore, pay any debts contracted by her, and if any person will bring her back he will get a reward of one old broom.
Dec. 6, 1862—3[pd.] ISAAC MAPES.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes.

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Wheat and all other kinds of Grain.

2-5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties,) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First;

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

Nov. 22, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Arthur Hill, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of Arthur Hill, late of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DEAN, Administrator.
Nov. 22,-1862—6t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the balance in the hands of James Condron, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Elizabeth Double, late of Frankstown township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Law Office of Blair & Dean, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, A. D., 1862, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

Nov. 15, 1862. JNO. DEAN, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

J. G. Pomroy, for use, &c., vs. John C. Heylman & J. R. Jones.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county. Vend. Ex. No. 15, October Term, 1862.

AND now, to wit, Nov. 3d, 1862, on motion, the Court appoint John Dean Auditor to distribute money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of above named defendants, on above stated writ of Ven. Ex., said real estate being situate partly in Blair and partly in Cambria county.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th of December, 1862, where all persons interested may attend.

Nov. 15, 1862. JOHN DEAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg "Alleghenian" publish 3 times and charge this office.

HIDES! HIDES!—The very highest CASH PRICE will be paid for HIDES at the Tannery of

FRED BYERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1862.

Notice of Appeals.

THE Assessor of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th section of the Excise Act of Congress, approved the 1st day of July, A. D., 1862, he will hold his Appeals in the counties comprising his District, as follows:

Cambria: At Ebensburg, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of December, A. D. 1862.

For the county of Blair, at Hollidaysburg, the 19th and 20th days.

For the county of Mifflin, at Lewistown, the 23d, 24th and 25th days.

At Huntingdon, the 27th, 30th, and 31st days. To be adjourned beyond said days, if necessary.

Assistant Assessors are hereby notified to have all their returns made out in a suitable manner.

All accounts, according to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be made out in mercantile style, verified and receipted.

No Assessor nor Assistant Assessor is qualified to administer an oath by virtue of his office.

But one return of the property of residents of your division is necessary to be made.

The record list refers to property of non-residents. In such cases you will consult the law and follow it strictly.

The assessment books will be open at the residence of the Assistant Assessors in their several divisions, for fifteen days prior to the holding of the Appeals, for the inspection of any one interested.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 20, 1862. Assessor.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—OFFICE OF COLLECTOR of 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown

Notice to Distillers of Spirits, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 89, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J ROYER, Col. 17th Dis.
Johnstown, Nov. 15, 1962

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
November 15, 1862—3m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.
May 3-1—28.

VARIETY.

Important Order from the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The President of the United States has issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Nov. 13, 1862.

ORDERED, By the President of the United States, that the Attorney General be charged with superintendence and direction of the proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress rebellion, insurrection, punish treason, and confiscate the property of the rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of said act of Congress; and the Attorney General is authorized and required to give the Attorneys and Marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and consistent touching all such seizures, prosecution and condemnation, and moreover, to authorize all such attorneys and marshals, whenever there may be reasonable grounds to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon every military officer in command of the forces of the United States, to give them such aid, protection and support, as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties, and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call, and to render the necessary service as far as may be in their power consistently with their other duties.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
BY THE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD BATES, Att'y Gen.

Give This to Mother.

The following from the New York Post presents a case which only war can furnish. Few will be able to read it without a rising tear:

"On the bloody field of Manasas, a few weeks ago, with a grasp and a moan, were these words whispered from the lips of a heroic soldier, as he drew from his bosom a locket, and passed the revered memento into the hands of a comrade near. Those loving lips never moved again to tell his name or home; instantly he fell back dead, and a noble spirit passed into a world free from care and pain.

He was of the Tenth New York Volunteers, National Zouaves. Safe from death, although disabled, the brave soldier, named Fergerson, who received this trust, has returned to his home, and fulfils his sacred legacy as best he may. The little picture hangs in the window of 945 Broadway, under the above inscription. Oh, what a depth of tenderness and pathos in these few words—"Give this to mother!"

Odds and Ends.

In good society we are required to do obliging things to one another; in genteel society we are required only to save them.

A side wheel war steamer is to be built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the name of which is to be the Sausacus. Saucycuss for a war steamer is quite appropriate.

"The complexion of my lady's brow is as white as the milk in yonder pitcher," said Simpkins at the table. "Yes, and got as much chalk on it," growled Cynicus.

When a man sees "tall oaks," it is natural to infer that they were A-corns.—When one sees "tight boots" the proper reference is that there will B-corns; and if the boots are withdrawn, they will C-corns.

A HIT.—"What sort of pain is produced by a Minnie ball, I wonder?" asked a divinity student, looking up from an account of the Battle of Antietam. "Well, if fired by one of Colonel Berdan's riflemen," replied X. "I should say it would produce a sort of shart-shooting pain.—VANITY FAIR.

CONNUNDRUM.—"Sam why is your head like the Moon?"

"I don't know, Jim. Give it up."

"Because it is supposed by some to be inhabited.

☞In a fight take your friend's part; at a feast, let him have it himself.

MR OARLY the proprietor of the Salisbury Paper Mills in Orange county N. Y., is manufacturing a strong brown paper from the fibre of the cat-tail or *Typha*. He is also experimenting upon white paper, and hopes to succeed in obtaining a valuable fibre from the reed.

GREEN PICKLES.—To give pickles a lively green color, it is recommended to put grape leaves into the vinegar—a very simple way if it is effective.

BISCUIT FRITTERS.—Take some light biscuit or rusks; split them in halves; saturate them with custard made with six eggs to a quart of milk, omitting sugar (if the cakes are sweet); then fry them in hot lard to a light brown, and eat with wine sauce.

TO DESTROY MOTHS IN CARPETS.—Remove the furniture and whip the edges of the carpet repeatedly with a strong whip (a good raw hide.) A good housekeeper writes that she has tried this method with success.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have eformd an association for the purpose of establishig a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes o the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY: or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

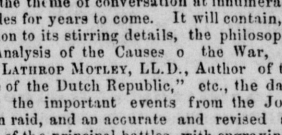
Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book any where, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

TEETH—TEETH.



DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	5.00	P. M.
Duncansville	5.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.30	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.30	"
Pittsburgh "	6.30	"
Altoona "	6.30	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.15	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.15	"
Pittsburg "	9.15	"
Western Way	12 M.	
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8.15	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.15	P. M.
Altoona		"

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health anstrength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels sd sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

FRED. W. RAUCH

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Altoona friends for their custom whilst residing in their midst, and now informs them and the people of Hollidaysburg and Blair county, that he has resumed business again at his old Brewery, in Hollidaysburg, where he will be pleased to accommodate them all with the best article of Lager and other Beer, in large or small quantities.

Dealers, as well as individuals who indulge in the "beverage," are invited to give him a call at his Saloon, and sample his "malt."

November 15, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WASHINGTON CITY

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief
ASSOCIATION,

MAKES this, its second appeal to you for material aid, in further prosecuting the plans it has now matured. It does so, not because its *first* appeal was not most generously responded to, but because the new exigencies of the times demand corresponding efforts and sacrifices of all of us.

This Association is no longer a mere experiment, as when in June last it came before you. Then, its labors were all in the future, and it was entering upon them with a trembling hope of usefulness; now, it looks back upon its achievements; it appeals confidently to what it has done and is doing. Witnesses for it are in every hospital in and about this city; and not there alone, but wherever, since the Association had an existence, there has been a battle, or a suffering band of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Its bounty and its care were felt at Harrison's Landing, at Newport News, at Annapolis, and at Centreville.

We appeal to you, not only because our hospitals are now full, but because Pennsylvania will soon have nearly twice as many of her sons in the field as she had when the Association was organized. Winter is coming. Supplies of woolen under-clothing, in addition to such articles as you have already so generously sent to us, will be specially needed, and should be provided at once. We shall need *Money*, also, to carry on the operations of the Association. Of this we have hitherto had an ample supply, but the demands upon us are every day becoming more urgent, until our fund is running low.

The Association has at its Rooms, No. 5 WASHINGTON BUILDING, cor. of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, lists of the names of Pennsylvania Soldiers in the hospitals here and, as far as possible, elsewhere. It designs and will labor to place in their hands and about them, those little nameless comforts which no government, however paternal, and no government agency, however complete or efficient, can procure or distribute. It will endeavor to impart at its Rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of the sick and suffering Soldier from our State.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee of Thirteen, and a Finance Committee of Seven, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with their appropriate duties. They have also selected a Store-keeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send *money* donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to JAY COOKE & Co., Treasurer. All inquiries relative to Soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Goods sent to the care of R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, for the Pennsylvania Relief Association, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded to the Association free of expense. To this we call special attention.

With entire confidence the Association again appeals to the loyalty and generosity of our people to replenish our Treasury and our Store-house.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,
D. L. EATON, Chairman.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

November 15, 1862.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. UGGLES.
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

THE WHIG

Is published every Saturday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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